

**A New Species of Ant from Tennessee**  
(Hymen.: Formicidae).

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In my material from Nashville, Tennessee, Dr. W. M. Wheeler, of Harvard University, pointed out a form which proves to be a new species of *Dichothorax* and is of special interest as it belongs to a small and little known group. I take pleasure in naming it after Dr. W. M. Mann from whom I have received many kind favors.

***Leptothorax (Dichothorax) manni* sp. nov.**

Worker: length 2.75-3.5 mm. Mandibles rather long, triangular, the terminal tooth prominent. Clypeus moderately

convex, broadly rounded in front, with the median carina very distinct on the anterior portion. Eyes distinctly oval. Head nearly square, the posterior margin flattened. Antennae twelve-jointed, the scape extending beyond the posterior angle of the head a distance equal to three times its breadth. First funicular joint as long as the three succeeding joints together; joints three to eight subequal; club three-jointed, prominent, the two basal joints subequal, together shorter than the terminal joint.

Thorax long and robust, somewhat wider in front than behind, without abrupt declivity at juncture of neck and pronotum. Pro- and mesonotum convex; mesoepinotal constriction abrupt, very deep and broad; epinotum as seen from the side not lying in the plane drawn from the top of the mesonotum to the base of the spines, but lying below it. Epinotal spines small, shorter than broad at base, directed divergently upward.

Petiole from above three times as long as the greatest width. The node from the side is low and rounded above, the anterior slope long, the posterior slope shorter and flattened; as seen from behind the node is rather wide and distinctly concave. Ventral surface of the peduncle with a long, rather prominent tooth. Postpetiole half again as broad as petiole, a little broader than long, its anterior angles prominent, its dorsal surface convex. Gaster rather large, the usual shape. Sting large. Legs robust.

Mandibles longitudinally striated. Clypeus smooth, more so behind, the sides longitudinally rugose; clypeal sutures deep. Head smooth and shining, irregularly and delicately reticulate. Neck opaque and delicately rugose; pro- and mesonotum shining, finely and widely reticulate; pleurae, epinotum and mesoepinotal constriction subopaque, coarsely reticulate rugose. Declivous surface of epinotum smooth and shining. Petiole and postpetiole shining, finely reticulate above, reticulate-rugose on the sides. Gaster shining, widely and faintly reticulate.

Hairs long, white and abundant, erect on the trunk, shorter and suberect on the legs and antennae.

Shining jet black; mandibles, antennae except the club which is dark, peduncle, tarsi and joints yellowish. In most specimens the antennae are considerably infuscated while in some the usually yellow portions may be almost entirely black.

♀ : length 4.25-5.25 mm. Apart from the usual sexual characters, differs from the worker in having the yellow portions darker, the head slightly broader. The sculpture is more uniform. Wings milky-hyaline; veins and stigma colorless. Concavity at summit of the petiolar node very distinct.

♂ : length 2.5-2.75 mm. Head a little longer than broad; eyes and ocelli large and prominent. Mandibles four-toothed. Clypeus convex. Antennae thirteen-jointed; scape about as long as the five succeeding joints, club four-jointed, as long as the seven preceding joints. Mesonotum rounded, projecting forward, concealing the head from above. Epinotum with two small tubercles in place of spines. Petiole slender, shorter and straighter than in the worker and with a lower node which is quite concave as seen from behind; the node is the highest point in the middle of the petiole. Post-petiole square from above. Gaster and legs of the usual shape.

Clypeus smooth, shining, with a few irregular wrinkles. Antennal foveae with parallel rugae. Head closely and rather coarsely reticulate; a smooth spot with a few shallow foveolae in front of ocelli. Pronotum opaque, closely reticulate; mesonotum smooth, shining, finely reticulate; scutellum opaque, reticulate-rugose, the rugae with a longitudinal trend. Epinotum and plurae coarsely reticulate. Petiole and postpetiole opaque, rugose.

Hairs long, white, sparse, slightly reclinate on the legs, shorter and more reclinate on the antennae.

Black. Mandibles, antennae and legs pale except the teeth and tip of the mandibles, tip of the terminal joint of the club, basal two-thirds of the coxae, middle of the femora and tibiae, and the last joint of the tarsi, which are infuscated. Wings milky-hyaline, quite hairy, with colorless veins and stigma.

Type locality: Nashville, TENNESSEE. Described from numerous workers, females and males taken from several colonies. The type specimens are deposited in the U. S. National Museum, Washington.

Close to *D. pergandei*, but differs from it, in the worker, in the longer antennal scapes, triangular mandibles with longer terminal tooth, proportionately longer eyes, more distinct median carina, deeper clypeal sutures, more prominent antennal club, deeper mesoepinotal constriction, more nearly square head, more truncate posterior margin, larger size, and in having the color invariably jet black with the exceptions noted above.

The colonies are found in clayey, sunbaked, sparsely vegetated soil. They are not common, but may usually be found wherever the conditions are right. The nests are shallow, seldom more than four inches in depth, and contain from 75 to 250 workers which may be seen running swiftly about during the hottest part of the day.